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No author given
United States Department of Agriculture,

2 U.S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,

2a Seed and Plant Introduction and Distribution,

5a WASHINGTON, D. C.

3 934257
LILIUM PARDALINUM,

This lily is native to the coast range of mountains in California and Oregon. It is found at elevations varying from 1,000 to 5,000 feet. In its native state it is seen at its best growing along the edges of marshy valleys and in moist soil bordering springs and mountain streams. Under favorable conditions *Lilium pardalinum* increases from year to year, producing several new bulbs annually. Well-grown plants are quite as floriferous as the well known St. Joseph's lily (*L. candidum*). The flowers are arranged on long pedicels in an open raceme; the prevailing color is red or crimson, with the lower parts of the segments orange colored, and spotted with purple; the segments are much reflexed. There are, however, several varieties found in a wild state, varying from each other principally in the colors of the flowers.

In the cultivation of *L. pardalinum* in the Eastern States, the best results have been obtained by imitating as near as possible the conditions under which this lily grows in its native habitat, because, while it is the best adapted of all the beautiful species on the Pacific Coast for cultivation in eastern gardens, it will not thrive equally as well as the kinds in common cultivation when grown as they are under very diverse conditions. The bulbs should be planted where the surface of the soil is protected from strong sunshine, preventing baking and rapid loss of moisture. Planted among rhododendrons, kalmias, or other low-growing bushes the lilies thrive well. They do equally well in prepared soil near the margins of ponds or in partly shaded declivities which face the north. The soil should never be of a heavy or loamy nature as the plants which show the greatest number of flowers are invariably found in deep humus, usually mixed with decomposed rock. The nearest approach to the soil in which the bulbs grow and which is available in most places is woods earth or decayed leaves and sand, with a small quantity of friable loam added. They should be planted about 4 inches deep. The surface should be mulched until the shoots appear and afterwards watered regularly during dry spells until the flowering season is past, when, in order to assist the ripening of the new bulbs, the soil may be kept on the dry side.





